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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
 County of Douglas, ss.
 I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 2, 1889, was as follows:
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 State of Nebraska,
 County of Douglas, ss.
 I, N. P. FELL, Notary Public, do hereby certify that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1889, 18,774 copies; for February, 1889, 18,774 copies; for March, 1889, 18,774 copies; for April, 1889, 18,774 copies; for May, 1889, 18,774 copies; for June, 1889, 18,774 copies; for July, 1889, 18,774 copies; for August, 1889, 18,774 copies; for September, 1889, 18,774 copies; for October, 1889, 18,774 copies; for November, 1889, 18,774 copies; for December, 1889, 18,774 copies.
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of January, 1889.
 N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

The country can console itself for not engaging in a tussle with Bismarck, so long as the fight of the dry goods jobbers in gingham continues.

MONTANA is about to pass laws prohibiting gambling in the territory, and it looks as if the three-card monte gentry will have to move on.

UNDER a prohibition act Providence, R. I., has five hundred and twenty-nine liquor saloons flourishing in open defiance of the law. Let our prohibition friends roll this morsel under their tongues at leisure.

THE normal school craze which has taken hold of twenty Nebraska legislators finds its counterpart in the free text-book idea running riot in Illinois. A package of bills to that effect has been introduced in that state, and all the back county members have not yet been heard from.

THE committee on legislation of the city council of St. Paul has recommended in its report that the expense for the maintenance and improvement of that city be cut down from three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars called for by the estimates to one million, five hundred thousand. That would look as if economy and retrenchment were to be something more than mere promises, and would indicate that St. Paul has got to the end of her purse-strings.

THE laws of Kansas do not adequately protect mechanics and laborers from the loss of their wages. Contractors and employers have grossly abused this power in their dealings with them, and in consequence relief has been asked from the legislature. A bill has just been introduced into both houses to give the workman a first lien upon the property he creates. This will undoubtedly be enacted, and the remedy will be applied which will be adequate to secure the mechanic and laborer from fraud and imposition.

THE government cannot be accused of shirking in its duties toward educating the Indians. The statistics indicate a slow but gradual growth in the work of Indian training. The government supports two hundred and thirty-three schools, with an enrollment of over fifteen thousand pupils, maintained at a cost of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The Indian problem can only be solved by teaching the young to read and write the English language, and to become skilled in manual work.

THE army, as well as that part of the public interested in marksmanship, will be interested in learning that the Nevada Trophy, one of the most valued of the prizes annually contended for in the service, was awarded this year to Company H, Seventh Infantry, Captain H. B. Freeman, stationed at Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyoming. It is gratifying to learn that the records for marksmanship for all previous years were broken by Company H, Seventh Infantry. This would certainly indicate that a high degree of excellence in rifle shooting has been attained, and that our crack shots can compare favorably with any marksmen in the English or German armies.

THE proposition which it is reported Mr. Hall will submit to the legislature next Tuesday, declaring vacant the disputed seats in the house from Douglas county, and opposing the seating of any of the republican contestants, is not worthy of being seriously entertained. The house cannot justly dispose of the matter by any such arbitrary makeshift, even if the constitutionality of such a proceeding were not questionable. Douglas county is entitled to full representation in the legislature, and it is the duty of the house in the contested seats before it to determine who are entitled to the seats in dispute, so that the right of this county to be represented by a full delegation shall not be abridged. It would be discreditable to the house to avoid its obligation in this matter by doing an injustice to the people of Douglas county, and we do not believe a majority of the republicans in that body can be induced to approve the proposition of Mr. Hall.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The board of education of St. Paul has unanimously authorized the entire abandonment of the system of examinations for promotion in the city high school, and the substitution thereof of an individual record, based upon the teacher's judgment instead of upon marks given for daily recitations. Almost coincident with this action of the St. Paul school board appeared the report of a committee of the New York board of education appointed to investigate the method of teaching and studying pursued in the public schools of that city. The report attributed such evils as exist under the present system to the marking and examination methods employed. In the opinion of the committee these methods place both the pupils and the teachers in a false position, and one that is disadvantageous for the production of good and enduring work.

The committee condemns the system unqualifiedly. It says that it offers an inducement to all teachers to devote every energy to the preparation of the class for the expected and ofttime dreaded examination, and the work of instruction is at times carried on with a total disregard of the real advancement of the children in knowledge, character or mental power. It furnishes a stimulus to the teacher to cram and load the memory of the pupil with facts and figures to be retained for a time, and then drawn out at the proper moment for the expected and looked-for questions. Accuracy of statement and correctness of answer are counted far beyond their true value, and even among the youngest children the memory is used as an educational tool to a degree that should not be tolerated even in the education of adults. Objections to the examination system of a nearly similar nature were brought to bear on the St. Paul board of education. It was urged that the practice of promotion by marks, the examination and not the daily recitation the great feature of the pupil's work, thus encouraging cramming and discouraging patient daily study; that it subjects pupils to a mental and nervous strain which is detrimental to health; that it consumes time which might more profitably be spent in the regular work of study and instruction, and that it tends to dishonesty by enabling the teacher to work up examination papers beyond their deserts, in order to get rid of an undesirable student, to promote a favorite, or to secure an individual record by advancing the greatest possible number of pupils to the next highest grade.

This concurrent testimony from responsible sources against the generally prevailing examination system in the public schools of the country might be supplemented by the opinions of intelligent educators, both in England and this country. But without such endorsement the testimony is worthy of serious consideration. The evils that are found in the public schools of New York as a result of the examination system must necessarily exist to some extent wherever a like system is in vogue, and if the system has no advantages there it cannot reasonably be expected to show any elsewhere. It has its advocates, but the weight of evidence is obviously against the system, and its general abandonment in favor of a method more in accord with the suggestions of experience and more enlightened views of school government is doubtless only a question of time.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION.

The rejection by the United States senate of the Phelps-Roseberry extradition treaty, negotiated three years ago, postpones indefinitely an extension of present treaty stipulations between Great Britain and the United States for the surrender of criminals. The negotiation of the rejected treaty was undertaken in compliance with a strong sentiment in this country that the time had come to shut the doors of the Canadian asylum for American embezzlers and defaulters, but in order to secure this concession from Great Britain our minister was required to agree to the surrender of a class of political offenders. Mr. Phelps having stated in his note accompanying the treaty that it would be impossible to effect any additional extradition agreement that did not include this provision. A very vigorous sentiment was immediately developed against the section of the treaty relating to political offenders, and it was stricken out. But a large majority of the senate seems to have concluded that the wiser course was not to relegate the matter to diplomatic controversy, but to make final disposition of it, leaving it with the next administration to renew extradition negotiations if it shall think proper to do so. Thus the Canadian asylum remains open to American rogues, with less chance than before of its being closed. The significance of this will appear when it is stated that a partial list of embezzlements committed in the United States during the past three years, by persons who fled to Canada, amounted to upwards of four million dollars.

The Webster-Ashburnton treaty, negotiated in 1842, is still in force, but its extradition features are admittedly insufficient. It provides for the surrender of persons charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper. The embezzler and the defaulter were not so common forty-eight years ago as they have been within the last dozen years, or this class of crime would doubtless long ago have received treaty recognition. Meanwhile a new political offense has also appeared, and it seems quite probable that so long as this country refuses to extradite as extraditable, Great Britain will not close the doors of its American colony to our embezzlers. The immediate tendency of this may be to encourage this class of crime, but unfortunate as this would be, the government could not abandon its traditional policy in order to avoid the danger of increasing the colony of American rogues in Canada. We have simply followed English example with regard to political offenders, and there

does not appear to be any sound reason why we should now depart from it, particularly as the British government ought to feel equally anxious with the government of the United States to protect the Dominion of Canada against the increasing invasion of American rogues. It is impossible to say whether the next administration will renew negotiations for enlarging the list of extraditable offenses, but it would seem that Canada in self-protection would adopt measures to exclude American fugitives from justice who are guilty of crimes not recognized by treaty arrangements.

THE presidents of the western railroads, after a week of hostility, have completed their work of revising their agreements and are now awaiting the signatures of the twenty-two roads to the document which is to be based as the constitution. The avowed object of this inter-state railway association is the enforcement of the provisions of the interstate commerce act. In other words, one railroad is to watch the other, and if the offender is caught cutting rates, discrimination in favor of persons or places, bribing scalpers or doing any of those tricks of the trade practiced only by general railroad managers and their aides, it is to be promptly handed over to the mercies of the interstate commission. By this means, it is expected that railroads can be made to observe faith with each other as well as to obey the law of the land. In order to carry out this plan, A. F. Walker, one of the members of the interstate commerce commission, is to be asked to leave his position at seven thousand five hundred a year and to accept the chairmanship of the new railway association at twenty-five thousand dollars. So far but little fault can be found with the action of the railroad presidents. Their agreement looks fair, their choice of Commissioner Walker is excellent. He is a man well qualified as the arbiter and harmonizer of conflicting interests. He has been identified with the railroad question for years, and coming fresh from the interstate commerce commission to the railroad association, he is free from the entanglements and prejudices which taint so many railroad men. Whether the agreement, if finally adopted, will be effective when put into force remains to be seen. It may be but a rope of sand, or it may succeed in adjusting the differences and evils complained of.

will be an exhaustive showing of the progress made in education in the south. Prominent educators from all points of the southern states will be present in order to point out the needs and necessities of that section. It is pleasing to note that the southern people have taken a strong interest in this subject. Governor Taylor, of Tennessee has spoken favorably of the meeting and the necessity of awakening a universal interest for education through the south. If the National Educational association be instrumental in stirring up a genuine revival of learning in the states where the greatest illiteracy exists, its mission will be of the greatest value, not only to the people of the south, but to the whole country.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Isaac S. Hasall: You have taken it upon yourself to propound some questions to me through the columns of the Republican, over the signature of "Union Laborer," which I propose to answer frankly and without reserve.

You ask in all candor whether I should consider a space 132 feet square ground enough for a city hall of a growing city like Omaha, if the lots adjoining belonged to anybody excepting myself. In answer to this I will ask you and all others who have doubts on this point, to make an inspection of the interior of the New York Life building, which covers a space of 129x132 feet, and of THE BEE building, which is exactly 132 feet square. There are twenty very large offices in the New York Life building on each floor. Each of these offices is large enough to accommodate any city officer. There are from twenty-eight to thirty-eight offices on each floor of THE BEE building, with a large court in the center, forty-four feet square. Now, if the city has three stories for the use of the officials, and one story for a council chamber and committee rooms, there will be ample accommodation for all city officials Omaha may have within the next hundred years. There will be ample room for a city of a million of people, and nearly double the space that is now occupied by the municipal officials of New York city in their city hall. The two remaining stories will afford all the space needed for the public library and board of education and leave more than a dozen large offices without occupants. And if in due time a public library building is erected elsewhere the city will have rooms to let in the city hall.

You want to know whether the trade between Hon. William A. Paxton and the city and county officials was not made through my influence with these officials?

I do not pretend to deny and never have denied that I personally advised the trade between Mr. Paxton and the city and county whereby Omaha secured the erection of the three hundred thousand dollar Paxton block in place of a law suit between the city and county. The trade has given Omaha and Sixteenth street within four years not only the Paxton block but the board of trade building, the Y. M. C. A. building and J. J. Brown's block, not to mention two buildings above Sixteenth street, on which over eleven hundred thousand dollars have been expended. As you were a councilman when this trade was made between Paxton and city officials, and you voted for the exchange of property, you know best whether my personal influence was potential in the consummation of this arrangement.

You ask me whether or not the ordinance locating the city hall on Farman was passed through my promise to Ed Leeder to support him for sheriff. No such promise was made by me directly or indirectly, although Leeder may have expected my support at the fall election if he was nominated.

You inquire whether it is not a fact that at the time I was offered ten thousand dollars by members of the council above the appraised value of my lots adjoining the city hall, but refused to sell?

This is one of the many impudent falsehoods that have been circulated industriously by yourself and your associates in the present campaign. How could any member of the city council offer to buy my lots when at the time of the location of the city hall there was not a dollar in the treasury with which to build even the foundation of the city hall, and the council had to contract with the school board for an advance of twenty-five thousand dollars. Moreover, the proposition submitted to the people in 1855 did not authorize the expenditure of more than two hundred thousand dollars, and the building alone would cost at least that sum.

You ask me whether it is not a fact that I located THE BEE building six feet east of our lot line before the city hall was commenced, and thereafter changed the plans and built up to my own line, carried nine inches of the footing into the city hall line and endangered the east foundation wall of the city hall by building the basement several feet deeper than the city hall basement walls?

These questions also embody a tissue of falsehoods concocted to delude, deceive and prejudice citizens against the Farman street site. The city hall foundations were begun in the fall of 1880 and I had no plans for THE BEE building until July, 1887, and did not begin work on foundation until October, 1887, at a time when the basement of the city hall was where it was left by the contractors. I had proposed to the city council to deed to the city eight or ten feet of my lot if Seventeenth street was narrowed to ninety feet, which is ten feet wider than Broadway, New York, and providing that I was allowed to purchase and occupy the ten feet adjoining our lots. The city council passed the ordinance narrowing Seventeenth street; the appraisers were appointed and the appraisal made, when the new council, of which you were a member, came into power. That council, at the outset, started its fight on the police commission and against the introduction of the metropolitan police system, unless the council could dictate the police ap-

pointments. I was convinced that you were arrayed against law and order, and at the risk of having your enmity I planted myself in favor of the law as I understood it. This was immediately followed by the repeal of the ordinance narrowing Seventeenth street and by the vicious warfare on the city hall location.

When the council went back on its former action and refused me the privilege of purchasing the ten feet on Seventeenth street they abrogated the arrangement for securing part of my lots. My architect, Mr. Beeman, thought it a waste of space and unsightly to leave a twelve foot gap at the main front between THE BEE building and the city hall, but he left a recess six feet wide by fifty-two feet deep midway of the west wall of THE BEE building, which he considered ample for all the light and ventilation of both buildings. It is false that any part of THE BEE building footings occupy city ground. We asked the council for the privilege of party line footings, which is granted by all adjoining property owners, but you were the very man to object and defeat the resolution. The hue and cry raised by Building Inspector Whitlock, about the danger to the city hall foundation from THE BEE building was part of your plot for stopping work on the city hall. Everybody knows that the west walls of THE BEE building with four 8-foot buttresses of solid rock are a perfect bulwark against any possible spreading of the earth between the two buildings. You and your associates in the plot to repudiate the city's obligations may dupe some people by your glib talk about the danger to the city building, but you can't name a responsible builder or reputable architect who will venture to support your allegation. As to your question about the convict labor bill two years ago, which can have no bearing in this city hall campaign, I refer you to Hon. C. J. Smith, who was a member of the house and earnestly opposed the bill. He will tell you that your innuendoes are not only baseless, but that I urged him from beginning to end to oppose the bill.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Only In His Mind.

John M. Thurston and his friends still cling to the hope that the temporary chairman of the national convention will be called into General Harrison's cabinet as secretary of the interior. In all probability John will fail to hear the still small voice calling him up higher.

Altogether Too Serious.

An Omaha clergyman who has been preaching on the "Mother-in-Law," concludes that there is too much brainless jesting and satire on this familiar subject. Undoubtedly he is right. The Hub always regarded the mother-in-law matter as entirely too serious to be jested about.

What Prohibition Will Do.

Prohibition would result in at least doubling the direct taxation in this city, and would also necessitate an increase of occupation tax to at least ten times the present amount. It would prove a business curse some of its most earnest advocates would be only too glad to shake off.

And Mr. Harrison Knows It.

The Nebraska delegation in congress are pressing John M. Thurston's name for secretary of the interior. However much the Call may admire the abilities of Mr. Thurston, under the circumstances General Harrison could not make a worse blunder than to place a railroad attorney at the head of this important cabinet position. The interior department has been controlled too long already by railroad influence.

They Had Better Not Dodge.

A joint resolution is now pending before the legislature instructing the board of transportation to adopt a schedule of rates to prevent railroads from making unjust discriminations. This is popularly understood to be one of the chief duties of the board, and this instruction is equivalent to telling the board to perform its duties fearlessly and impartially, upon the assumption that it had not done so. The board must understand, however, that the duty of lowering and equalizing the local tariff is an imperative one that it is not well for them to dodge.

But It's No Good.

Local freight rates in Nebraska, according to the report furnished the legislature by the state board of transportation, average about 50 per cent higher than in Iowa. We are compelled that amount solely because the state board does not compel the transportation companies to take less. Iowa formerly paid extortionate rates, as Nebraska is doing now, but the state board of railway commissioners cut them down to their present rates. They are still doing business in Iowa, at the old stand, though the people are paying less than two-thirds of what they used to pay, and of what Nebraska now pays. If our state board was good for anything at all it would proceed to knock off one-third of the local freight tariff, without delay and without ceremony.

As It Should Be.

It is not in the nature of things that our Policy should be peaceful!

Iowa's Horrors.

Iowa Lady: "Where is my husband?" Servant: "He just stepped out to the drug store, mum." "My goodness! Is he drinking again?"

Not Surprising.

Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger is the name of the man who has captured Paris. With three middle names, it is no wonder he creates a sensation.

Editor Harrison's Opportunity.

Russell Harrison, son of the president-elect, is going to start a daily newspaper at Helena, Mont. He ought to get a scoop on the cabinet appointments.

How to Win Bismarck.

Bismarck is now saying nice, complimentary things about England. If we had a bigger navy, perhaps he would be whispering soft nothings to Miss Columbia.

Something Wrong at Harvard.

The cause of higher education strikes very rocky pieces of road now and then just as other systems of more endeavor. This profound reflection is rendered reasonable by the news that Bates, the crack pitcher of the Harvard ball team, has been "cutting" his recitations, is far behind in his examinations, and consequently is in danger of being expelled.

In the face of this impending calamity what is there in existence for a Harvard man?

Pity Poor New York.

With a street car strike, a gingham war, and Mrs. James Brown-Potter on hand all at the same time, New York is entitled to the tender sympathy of all good people.

Another Donnelly Wanted.

The latest thing that has been proven is that not only did not Bacon write Shakespeare's works, but that neither did he write his own, inasmuch as they were the productions of Ben Jonson. It now remains to be discovered who wrote Ben Jonson.

Good Reform Material.

Two out of four White Caps arrested in Bloomington, for having attempted to unlawfully regulate the moral of the community, were recognized as old offenders, each having a suspended penitentiary sentence hanging over his head. They are just the kind of people to take up with that kind of "reforming."

SUBMISSION AND PROHIBITION.

The Situation as Viewed by a Few State Papers.

Nebraska City News: There are times when submission does submit. Give the republicans their credit. For once they kept their promises and we will have submission. The republican party has virtually obliged prohibition upon the people. They alone are responsible.

Plattsburgh Journal: A citizen of the Second ward said this morning, (in view of the passage of the submission of the prohibitory amendment) that his home property cost \$1,500, and he would be glad to make an amendment to his constitution. In the event of that amendment carrying, to take 85 per cent of the present value on the adoption of prohibition in the state. Beatrice Democrat: The campaign for two years will be on a double-headed constitutional amendment. The result will be to defeat them both. Some will vote for the high license amendment who otherwise would have voted for prohibition. The anti-prohibitionists will vote solid, and as a result, the constitutional amendments will be defeated. Had the proposition been fairly made upon prohibition, it would have carried. As it is, the question will probably be no nearer settled in two years than it is today.

Nebraska City Press.

If Nebraska adopts prohibition it will be in the position of the boy who was warned not to play with powder, by someone who had had "experience." He said he had no use for any second-hand experience. The funeral was well attended. We have all heard of the youth who tickled the hind legs of a mule. As his father remarked on looking at the wrecked countenance: "He'll never be so handsome again, but he'll have a darned sight more sense."

Kearney Hub.

The whiskey traffic in Nebraska has claimed that a majority of the voters of the party are opposed to the submission amendment. This statement is meeting with the ridicule it deserves at the hands of the submissionists. The majority of the republican party not only favor submission, but when the vote upon that question is counted it will be found that a majority also favors prohibition. The opposition to allowing the question to come before the people is a wise move on the part of liquor dealers, and when submission becomes a settled fact another wise move on their part will be to get ready to leave the state or to engage in some other business. Once in the hands of the people all talk of defeating the question is simply nonsense. It can't be done. Perhaps four counties in the state will give a small majority in favor of high license. To offset this there are more than fifty counties in which the vote for prohibition will be practically unanimous.

PANELS FOR THE CABINET.

Denver Republican: It would be sound policy for President Harrison to select his cabinet outside the senate. Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Allison's declaration is a calamity. The country needed him in the treasury department.

Buffalo Express.

And if John Wanamaker should finally be made postmaster general, we think the country will be glad of it. Atlanta Constitution: John Wanamaker doesn't know whether he is going to Europe or not. He can find out by applying to some of the newspaper correspondents.

Chicago News.

"Thurston for an Office," is the headline over an article about Nebraska candidates for cabinet honors. "Thurston for an Office" would include republicans too numerous to mention.

Chicago News.

If Mr. Wanamaker is peculiarly fitted for any place it is the postmaster generalship. Doubtless he would make a respectable secretary of the navy, but at the head of the postoffice department he would have an opportunity to bring about important reforms which it needs a business man to handle.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

General Harrison is no accidental novice. He knows the leading men in the republican party, and for years has himself been one of them. And what is more, he has the great good fortune of having the entire republican party, the party of intelligence and patriotism, to choose from.

Globe-Democrat.

The Globe-Democrat has not attempted to do much in the way of cabinet predictions, but it has asserted for some time that Mr. Blaine would be secretary of state and Mr. Allison secretary of the treasury. We now more confidently than ever of these two appointments, and they will be good appointments, too.

New York Herald.

If then, we are to have a distinctively republican administration during the next four years, and a distinctively republican policy—the people so decreed at the polls in November—Harrison can find no one more willing or able to bear his share of national responsibility than Mr. Whitealw Reid.

Kansas City Journal.

The democratic papers of New York City are lively in their opposition to Mr. Wanamaker for postmaster general, and the republican papers of the metropolis are not urging his claims. Perhaps New York people fear that we would have very slow mails under a Philadelphia Reid.

HUM OF THE PRESS.

Alton Telegram: Secretary Bayard should visit an underwriter. He needs a foreign policy guide.

St. Paul Globe.

The dull times have struck Chicago. There hasn't been an anarchist sensation for two weeks.

Atchison Globe.

Did you ever talk to a fair, sensible sort of a man that you did not feel ashamed of yourself?

Hutchinson News.

Commercial travelers may not hold anybody up, though they may justly be styled road agents.

Quincy Whig.

Isn't it about time that somebody asked for Samoa particulars about the trouble in the Pacific ocean?

Kansas City News.

The backbone of winter stiffness, but the backbone of the secretary of state. Ah! Where is it!

Minneapolis Tribune.

Prado, the victim of the guillotine, read a story by Jules Verne just before the execution. Perhaps he tried "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the

Sea," so as to familiarize himself with the geography of his newly chosen home.

Chicago Tribune.

A man whom the papers call Jack the Ripper prowls about the streets of St. Louis after dark and kisses young women whom he meets alone. He is unquestionably insane.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is stated that the king of Samoa was nothing but a whippersnapper and a string of beads. The inclement weather of late in his domain has caused him to put on a worried look. His only dissipation nowadays is dancing the German.

Boston Globe.

If Lord Salisbury is the ramping, roaring, red haired jingo-statesman that he has been represented to be, a wide sphere of usefulness would appear to be open to him in the vicinity of Samoa. The waves need rolling badly out there, if Britannia has her ruler hand.

Denver News.

Jack Klein, who seems to be largely responsible for the Samoan war, is a roving newspaper reporter of the Cutting bill. If the Germans don't get his head, Jack will be quite a lion when he returns to the United States. He went out to Samoa about a year ago in the interest of a "Frisco" newspaper syndicate, and finding business a little dull, just got up a war for the fun and the money there was in it in a new way.

GOOD OLD POEMS.

ROSENKINDEN.

On Linden when the sun was low
 All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
 And dark as winter was the flow
 Of Isar, rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight,

When the drum beat at dead of night,
 Commanding files of death to light
 The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,

Each horseman drew his battle blade,
 And furious, every charger neighed
 To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven,

And rushed the steed to battle driven
 And louder than the boisterous heaven,
 Fared the red artillery.

But reader yet that light shall glow

On Linden's hills of stained snow,
 And bloodier yet the torrent flow
 Of Isar rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn; and scarce yon level sun

Can pierce the war clouds, rolling dun,
 Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
 Shout in their sulphurous canopy.

The combat deepens; On, ye brave!